

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.							
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.							
1 month	100	175	250	400	600	1000	1000
2 months	250	350	500	700	1200	2000	2000
3 months	500	800	1100	1500	2500	4000	4000
6 months	800	1200	1500	2500	5000	6000	6000
One year	1200	1800	2400	4000	6000	10000	10000

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

NUMBER 20

Dry Goods, &c.

LATEST NOVELTIES

DRY GOODS:

Our lady patrons in all the surrounding counties will find, this season, an unusually attractive stock of

New and Fashionable Goods.

Every department is well filled with a complete assortment of whatever is desirable in the list of novelties now being introduced in the world of fashion. We are receiving

New Goods

TRI-WEEKLY,

and in many things are offering

GREAT BARGAINS

of purchases made at recent auction sales in New York.

MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

Second street.

MAYSVILLE. - KENTUCKY.

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS:

To our friends among the merchants of Mason, Princeton, Harrison, Bethel, Nicholas, Rockland, and adjoining counties, we would say we are now receiving

TRI-WEEKLY SUPPLIES

-OR-

ALL GOODS

suitable to a first class jobbing house, and would solicit the trade of close buyers.

TERMS CASH.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second street.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

that we have ever offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business.

MR. D. S. LANE,

late of Flemingsburg, Ky. Under the new arrangement we have increased capital, and improved facilities for doing business in every way, consequently hope not only to realize a continuance of the patronage, but also to increase it, and thereby increase the amount of our sale. We invite the attention of both wholesale and retail buyers to our stock.

Maysville, Nov. 6, 1867. D. D. DUTY & CO..

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. From a bit of cloth to a hand-some

SILK OR POPLIN,

including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of lace.

DRESS GOODS.

not at the lowest prices. Be sure and see them before buying. D. D. DUTY & CO.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since THE DECLINE,

and selling very cheap. D. D. DUTY & CO.

GENTLEMEN, IN NEED OF CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,

OVERCOATING,

-AND ALL-

FURNISHING GOODS,

in their lines, might do themselves a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy. D. D. DUTY & CO.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

Stock we have ever had.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

including GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and colored, of superior quality. D. D. DUTY & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at D. D. DUTY & CO.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

In town, Call at D. D. DUTY & CO.

LITTLE FEET.

BY FLORENCE FERNEY.

Two little feet, so small that both may nestle

in one earing case.

Two tender feet upon the untried border

Of life's mysterious land?

Dimpled and soft, and pink as peach tree blossoms

In April's fragrant days—

How can they walk among the briary tangles

Edging the world's rough ways?

Those white rose feet along the doubtful future

Must bear a woman's load;

Alas! since woman has the heaviest burden,

Walks the hardest road.

Love for a while, will make the path before them

All dainty, smooth and fair—

Will call away the briarries, let me alone

The roses blossom there.

But when the mother's watchful eyes are shrouded

Away from the sight of men.

And these dear feet are left without her guidance,

Who shall direct them then?

How will they be allured, betrayed, deluded,

Poor little untaught feet!

What shall they walk among the briary tangles

Edging the world's rough ways?

Will they go stumbling blindly in the darkness

Of sorrow's tearful shades?

Or find the upland slopes of Peace and Beauty,

Whose sunlight never shades?

Will they go tolling up Ambition's summit,

The common world above?

Or in some nameless vale securely sheltered,

Walk side by side with Love?

Some feet there be which walk life's track un-

wounded,

Which find but pleasant ways;

Some hearts there be to which this life is only

A round of happy days.

But they are few. Far more there are who wan-

der—

Without a hope or fear—

Who find their journey full of pains and losses,

And long to reach the end.

How shall it be with her, the tender stranger,

Fair faced and gentle eyed,

Before whose untaught feet the world's rude

highway

Stretches so strange and wide?

Ali who may read the future? For our darling

We crave all blessings sweet—

And pray that He who feeds the crying ravens

Will guide the baby's feet.

(The Lady's Friend, February.

IN THY GOOD TIME.

In thy good time, dear Lord, in thy good time,

I shall find rest,

Far from the strife and tumult of the world,

In regions blest.

After the heat and turmoil of the day,

The quiet night,

With fragrant breezes with silver stars look down

With softened light.

The quiet grave;

Rest for the weary frame and aching head,

Where sweet flowers wave.

After the storm upon the billowy deep,

The gentle calm—

Fierce winds are hushed, and soothng gales steal

down,

Like healing balm.

After the storm upon life's billows deep

I shall find peace—

The blessed peace, in realms of holy joy,

Where sorrows cease.

In patience, Lord, I wait for thy good time,

When thou wilt come.

To take me to that everlasting rest,

My heavenly home.

C. E. PARKER.

Senator McCREERY'S First Speech in the Senate—A Plea for Free Discussion.

Metternich green is now the fashionable color, as is also black, crimson, and dark blue.

Bismarck shades are rapidly going down in the tide of public favor; they were too exclusive to last long, and there are now fewer shades of the kind tolerated.

Dark blue is preferred for cloth costumes; violet blue, for dresses; and crimson velvet, for trimmings.

Red is preferred for trimming, especially a

large number of the same material.

Black silk and black crepe are also permitted, and are deemed very tasty and fashionable.

Dark blue velvet and dark crimson are also in demand for out-door wear.

Black still continues to be fashion's favorite hue; and such an ascendency has this color acquired in Paris over all other shades that it would be difficult to imagine a change of taste.

I am not the least inclined to believe the honorable Senator from Kentucky that he would be a good man if he could be induced to give up his integrity—a man of high principle, however, who has been born and brought up in a country where he has been educated in the best schools, and has been exposed to the best influences.

He is a man of great energy and ability, and has done much for his country.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 18, 1868.

We find the following in a late number of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

"GREENSBURG, KY., February 27, 1868.

"Col. A. G. HODGES—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you two dollars and fifty cents, the amount of subscription to your valuable paper. You will find many other subscribers in this country, knowing that the circulation of your paper will do much good to the cause of the Union. Your paper is uniformly supported by the leaders of the Third Party over to the Rebel Democrats, treasonable party of Kentucky. This county who will take great delight in voting for the nominee of the Union Convention which names General Grant, the son of the soldier and patriot, Grant; the right will not be based upon any side issue, but simply upon the main issue, that of the rebellion. Democracy, when you act upon its true meaning, is proper and right and does not injury any individual or community. It is the only fair way of determining their wish. It prevents the suppression of the popular will by the manipulation of the cliques. It does not permit a few men to rush through their favorites against the wish of the multitude. According to this plan the laborer and the working man is as much of a leader as the trickster from Court Street. It allows him to have a voice in selecting the candidates for whom he is to vote as fully as the wily pettifogger who could cheat his eyes out of his head in a precinct or county meeting. The plan is essentially democratic, and should meet with the approval of all who desire fair and honest dealing.

We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the Democrats in Mason county, and solicit for them their attention. It is in their power to take the affair in their own hands, and to them the plan is submitted,

PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT.

On Friday, the Senate met as a Court of Impeachment in the case of the President. Chief Justice CHASE presided. The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the summons served upon President JOHNSON was read, and the counsel of the President, Messrs. STANBEEY, CURTIS, NELSON, BLACK and EVARTS, were notified of the commencement of proceedings. The counsel asked a reasonable time to prepare for the defense—forty days—which was resisted by the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice was about to put the question on Mr. STANBEEY's motion, when Mr. EDMUNDS offered an order that April 1st, be the day appointed for the filing of the President's answer; that within three days thereafter the managers file the application: and that on the 6th of April the trial proceed.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, at 2 o'clock the Senate retired for consultation.

At 4:10 the Senate returned to their chamber and the court reassembled. The Chief Justice announced that the motion under consideration had been overruled, and an order was entered that the President be required to file his answer on Monday, the 23d of March.

Mr. BINGHAM offered an order, that on the filing of application by the managers, the trial proceed forthwith.

The Chief Justice submitted the order to the Senate, and on the question of adoption the yeas and nays were taken, resulting twenty-five votes in the affirmative, and twenty-six in the negative. So the order was denied.

Years—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Connex, Corbett, Drury, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morton, Nye, Patterson, New Haven, Palmer, Summer, Thyer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—²⁹

—Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckley, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Ladd, Ladd, Jr., Ladd, Jr., Moore, Parker, Norton, Patterson, Parsons, Saulsbury, Sher, Smith, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey—²⁹

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following order, which was read:

Ordered, that the trial of the articles of impeachment shall proceed on the 6th day of April next. Mr. HOWARD—I hope not, Mr. President. Mr. WILSON moved to amend by making it the 1st instead of the 6th of April.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment that unless cause for delay be shown, the trial shall proceed immediately after filing the application. Mr. BINGHAM expressed the satisfaction of the managers with Mr. CONKLING's amendment. He denied that the managers were desirous of indecent haste, but said they did wish to avoid delay in the important matter. The people demand that there should be no delay in the trial of this most flagrant betrayer of trust the world has ever seen.

The question was on CONKLING's amendment, and the vote resulted—yeas 40, nays 29.

Years—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckley, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Ladd, Ladd, Jr., Ladd, Jr., Moore, Parker, Norton, Patterson, Parsons, Saulsbury, Sher, Smith, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey—²⁹

The order, as amended, was then adopted without a division, when, at 5:15, the court adjourned until the 23d instant.

PRIMARY MEETING.

A primary election by the Democratic party of Bourbon county will be held at the several voting places on Saturday, the 4th of April next, to choose the Democratic nominees for Circuit Clerk and Sheriff, and to express the choice of the Democracy of Bourbon for Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in this judicial district.

All legal voters who endorse the State Democratic platform of February 22d, 1868, and intend in good faith to support the Democratic nominees for Federal, State, district and county offices in the pending contests, will be entitled to vote at said primary election.

The officers of the primary election will seal up and furnish the returns to the Democratic County Committee at Paris on Monday, the 5th, and thereupon the persons having the highest number of votes will be declared by the Committee the regular nominees of the Democracy for the several offices to which they aspire.

A meeting of the Democracy will be held at the court-house, in Paris, on Monday the 5th of April, to appoint delegates to the Judicial District Convention, and to cast the vote of the county for the nominees chosen at the primary election for district offices. At the same time delegates to the Appellate Judicial District Convention will be chosen.

By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Bourbon county,

R. T. DAVIS, Chairman.

We find the above in the Paris *Kentuckian*. The plan has been tried in Bath and Clark counties, and resulted satisfactorily and fairly. We are informed that the Democrats of the Lewisburg precinct in this county have adopted it in selecting candidates for magistrate and constable.

It is the fairest of all ways to arrive at the sense of the masses of the party in every case. Condemn the practice as much as we may, we have no means of checking it. Then how make such a test? How unite the party upon one set of candidates without the intervention of these conventional

and political liberty shall be trampled out in the South; those States kept out of the Union and denied their rights in the Union under the Constitution until they shall have been placed under the dominion of negroes; and whether the Executive and Judicial departments of the Federal Government shall be robbed of all their constitutional powers and prerogatives, and the despotic will of Congress be substituted in place of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. This is the issue to-day, and upon this Gen. HOSKIN answers in the affirmative. It is idle for him to say that this is the object for which the Union soldiers of Kentucky went to war in 1861. There is not one of them who does not know it to be untrue, Nay, had this been the avowed object in 1861, the great mass of those soldiers would have been fighting on the other side, and the probability is that Gen. HOSKIN would have led some of them in defense of civil and political freedom. Then away with all such absurd and puerile stuff as the pretense that the issues of 1861 are up again in 1868.

The worst that can be said against the rebel leaders is that they gave the Radicals the opportunity for enforcing their infamous measures upon the South. For this we cannot easily forgive them; but is this why conservative men should unite with the party which has inaugurated and seeks to perpetuate these measures? There has been much in the conduct of the men who control the Democratic party in Kentucky to disgust and incense the Conservatives of this State, and we can understand why some of them utterly refuse to affiliate with men who meet them with a sneer, and whose mean jealousy is aroused whenever they see a Conservative participating in one of their meetings. But that any man who has ever been really and truly a Conservative should permit the contemptible littleness of these small fry would-be leaders to drive him from his own principles into the slough of Radicalism is to us incomprehensible. It is a deplorable weakness in any man thus to permit this petty proscription to this quondam rebel sympathizers to force him to become a party to the destruction of the safe guards which the Constitution throws around the liberties of the people. If these selfish partisans alone were to be affected by the outrages of Radicals and right that has been set on foot by the Radicals in Congress, and which the Radicals in Kentucky endorse and approve with such a party.

No effort has been made to "transfer" General HOSKIN or anybody else to the Rebel Democratic party or to any party with which they are unwilling to act. The gentlemen who met in Louisville did not assume the power to oblige any but themselves by their action, and if General HOSKIN or any one else chooses to do so, he or they can still keep up the Conservative organization. They abandoned that organization for the very reason that Gen. HOSKIN now declines to make an effort to keep it alive—because, under the circumstances, the effort would prove useless. They announced their purpose to unite with the Democratic party of the nation for the same reason that General HOSKIN now declares his purpose to join the Radicals—because of the two parties they preferred the Democratic, while he prefers the Radical. The difference is that they remained with the party with which they had acted for several years, and with whose principles on all important living issues they agree; while General HOSKIN has deserted the party with which he expressed a sympathy in 1864, 1866, and 1867, and now advocates principles which less than a year ago he pretended to abhor. So long as they maintained a separate organization, they invariably and on all occasions claimed full fellowship and sympathy in principle with the National Democratic party, with which they now propose to act. Gen. HOSKIN also proclaimed his sympathy with that party, but has determined to cut loose from it, and has "transferred" himself to the Radicals. It is true that while proclaiming their purpose to act with the National Democracy, these gentlemen declined to co-operate with the dominant branch of the Democracy in Kentucky, for the reason that the men who control it make sympathy with the rebellion a merit to be rewarded, and devotion to the cause of national unity a ground for proscription. But it was impossible for them to keep up this division without injuring the cause of the National Democracy, and they could not effectually aid that cause in any way than by supporting the electoral ticket put in the field by the 22d of February Convention. It is true that they might have done this and still have kept up an independent organization in all local matters. But no good could have been accomplished by this course, and much evil might have resulted to the national cause. They wisely concluded that the question as to whether rebel sympathizers shall luxuriate in the State offices to the exclusion of themselves and other Union men is subordinate to the far more important question whether the Constitution shall be destroyed by Radical revolutionists. When this national campaign is over, if any good thing can be accomplished by it, they are free to revive the abandoned organization; and in the meantime they do not profess to have undergone any change of political convictions, to have modified their opinions as to the folly of secession, or to have abandoned their opposition to the ostracism of Union men by the leaders of the Kentucky Democracy. They do not even intend to temporarily waive their principles, but are determined to uphold and advocate them within the organization with which, for good and sufficient reasons, they are determined.

It is astonishing that a man of ordinary sense should believe that the issues of a peaceful election in 1868 should be the same issues that were submitted to the arbitrament of the sword in 1861. Then the Southern States, without cause or justification, attempted to separate themselves from the Union and to establish an independent government on American soil; and in pursuance of that design they rashly precipitated the country into war by attacking the garrisons and menacing the Capitol of the United States. Will any man who has common sense pretend that the Southern States are endeavoring to accomplish such a result now, or that there is any armed conspiracy to disintegrate the nation? The rebellion was put down and crushed out, and instead of endeavoring by arms to get out of the Union, the people of the South are petitioning to be received back into the fold. But there is a party dominant in Congress and in the North which has for four years refused to permit these Southern States to come back. This is the only living disunion party in the country, and it is with this party that Gen. HOSKIN proposes to act. The issue is not whether the Union shall be forcibly broken up as it was in 1861, but whether, under pretext of reconstructing the Union, every vestige of civil

nuisances? We answer, by primary elections. Let a day be set and general notice be given for the election. Let the polls be opened as at any other election, every man who will agree to vote for the choice as made at the primary election being entitled to vote. Let the vote from the different precincts be compared and canvassed, and then let those who have received the highest number of votes be declared the candidates of the party. This is the plan prevailing in nearly all the Northern States, and it has been adopted in several counties in Kentucky with eminent satisfaction to all parties concerned. It is the fairest way of ascertaining the wishes of the party. It is the only fair way of determining their wish. It prevents the suppression of the popular will by the manipulation of the cliques. It does not permit a few men to rush through their favorites against the wish of the multitude. According to this plan the laborer and the working man is as much of a leader as the trickster from Court Street. It allows him to have a voice in selecting the candidates for whom he is to vote as fully as the wily pettifogger who could cheat his eyes out of his head in a precinct or county meeting. The plan is essentially democratic, and should meet with the approval of all who desire fair and honest dealing.

The actions of the Radicals admit the illegality and unconstitutionality of their measures. They are unwilling that those measures shall be tested by the Supreme Court in the light of the Constitution, the President has been impeached, and will be tried and convicted and deposed from office for no other offense than that of taking steps to test the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-office-bill—which robbed him of his constitutional prerogatives, which had been exercised by all his predecessors without question or cavil. As a part of the conspiracy against law, General GRANT forfeited his pledge to the President and gave up the War Office to STANTON rather than enable his superior thus to bring the subject before the Courts. A Radical Judge in the District of Columbia refused to hold General THOMAS though he declined to give bail, rather than open a case in which the constitutionality of this infamous measure might be decided upon. And on Thursday, the proposition to deprive the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in cases arising under the Reconstruction Acts was smuggled into a pending bill and forced through both branches of Congress. The bill was sent to the President on Friday, and if it shall be passed over his veto, as it certainly will be, by the desperate revolutionists who rule in both Senate and House, it will throw the McCARDELL and all other similar cases out of Court. Thus is Congress recklessly usurping not only all the powers of the Federal Government, but more despotic authority than is exercised by any constitutional monarchy of the old world. In a few years Turkey will be a Paradise of liberty compared to the United States under Radical rule.

Four members of the Kentucky delegation to the National Democratic Convention held commissions in the rebel army, and one of them was a member of the Confederate Congress. The above is going the rounds of the Radical press in the North, and it will do injury to the Democratic cause. Of course it will not prevent any Democrat from voting for his party candidates, but it will keep aloof a good many moderate Republicans, whose assistance is essential to Democratic success. In selecting members of the Southern States for places on the National Democratic Executive Committee only Union men were chosen. It would have been better for the cause had the Frankfort Convention consulted to some extent the prejudices of the people among whom the battle for Southern restoration must be fought. We regret this blunder, but we had no power to help it. We confess that in selecting delegates to the National Convention we would have consulted the necessities of the situation, rather than the pride of individuals. But of course we have no influence with the Kentucky concern, with whom the responsibility rests.

The young, the lovely pass away Never to be seen on earth again. Earth's fairest flowers too soon decay; And like the morning dew are gone.

Lizzie, thou art gone from us, but thy memory shall be wreathed with the evergreens of affection and treasured in our heart of hearts until we meet her again.

"In the mansions of the blest Where the wicked cease from troubling And the weary are at rest." J. T. H.

DONALDSON.—Died near Minerva, Mason county, Ky., the 1st of May, 1868, aged 80 years, congeant of the bride, Eva, infant daughter of Garret and Matilda DONALDSON, aged eleven months.

How it pains our hearts to give her up, but we know that it is for her eternal good. Oh! that we may have the privilege of meeting her in heaven where death can never come and where sorrow and sighing shall be no more.

Dear as thou wert and justly dear We will not weep for thee; Our thoughts will seek the starting tear, It is through an act of God.

And thus shall faith's consoling power The tears of love restrain, Oh! who that saw that parting hour Could wish thee back again.

"In the mansions of the blest Where the wicked cease from troubling And the weary are at rest." J. T. H.

WE HAVE ALSO SECURED THE SERVICES OF MR. A. J. SMITH, SO LONG AND FAVORABLY KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC, WHO WILL BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES READY TO WAIT UPON YOU. GIVE US A CALL AT OUR OLD STAND. NO. 15, Sutton Street.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. BEFORE PURCHASING ELEGANT CLOTHING.

JAS. W. BURGESS. TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

mr56Swatky

The New Hampshire election on Tuesday is an auspicious omen. The Republicans have not been defeated. Their majority has not even been reduced. This is one of the States the Democrats had hoped to carry, but their calculations have been disappointed. There is nothing inviting in the future, hardly a ray of light. Thick clouds hover over us. God alone can save us.

The Rhode Island Democratic State convention met in Providence on Wednesday. Colonel T. H. WATTS presided. The following nominations were made: For Governor, LYMAN PEARCE; Lieutenant Governor, GIDEON H. DURRER; Attorney General, GEO. N. BLISS; Treasurer, JAS. ATKINSON. National convention delegates were also chosen.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Massachusetts, on Thursday, nominated GRANT and WILSON for President and Vice President. The Convention followed the example of the Pennsylvania Republicans and the New York Democrats by carefully avoiding the greenback business.

MARRIED.

EASTIN—CASTLEMAN.—On Wednesday March 15th, 1868, Mr. Edward Eastin, aged fifty-nine years, died.

EDMUND.—In this city, on Tuesday, March 10, 1868, Mrs. Edmund, in the 28th of her age.

QUINTANCE.—At the residence of her son, Mr. William Davis, in Mayville, Ky., on Thursday, March 12, 1868, Mrs. Mary Quintance, in the 9th year of her age.

OBITUARY.

In Flemingsburg, at the residence of her son, Mr. Harberson, Esq., on the evening of the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Harberson, a widow, who has thus passed from among us, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 2d, 1813. Having lost both of her parents before she was eight years of age, she was brought up by her stepmother, Mrs. Judge Green, by whom she was carefully instructed in the principles of our holy religion. Thus instructed, under the guidance of the Divine spirit, she early became a follower of Jesus and united with the Presbyterian Church of Washington. On the 5th of October, 1831, she married Benjamin Harberson, Esq., and became, in succession to the mother of eight children, five sons and three daughters, a wife of great virtue, a superior intellect and an energy of will that know no impossibilities, under the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit she developed a character and passed a life of rare cheerfulness and usefulness. She performed life's duties and bore its trials with a degree of cheerfulness, fidelity, and success but seldom equalled. A diligent student of the scriptures, an unwavering believer in the efficacy of prayer, and a constant attendant at the House of God. She was a constant picture of what the religion of Jesus does for the human nature, and in this she exerted its influence. She removed to Flemingsburg with her husband and family in 1844, and from that time to the period of her death was a leading personage in every good work among us both in the church and community. Hence we deeply feel and deplore her loss; but the sorrow we feel is for ourselves not for her. Nay, her daily life expressed her firm faith. "I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

CARTER.—Departed this life at the residence of her father, Dr. W. G. Carter, in West Liberty, Ky., on the 4th of June, 1866, Martha Elizabeth Carter, now Mrs. Carter, in her twentieth year, five months, and twenty-eight days.

The arch enemy has again invaded a happy home circle, and culled with ruthless hand one of earth's fairest flowers; struck down in the morning of life, in the springtime of existence, a gentle and lovely soul, who was destined to be a fond father's pride, a mother's fervent love, and the esteem and admiration of the village circle.

The young, the lovely pass away

Never to be seen on earth again.

Earth's fairest flowers too soon decay;

And like the morning dew are gone.

Lizzie, thou art gone from us, but thy memory

shall be wreathed with the evergreens of affection

and treasured in our heart of hearts until we meet her again.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 18, 1868.

Democratic County Meeting.

A county meeting of the Democracy of Mason county, will be held at the Courthouse, in Maysville, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates to represent the county in the Convention to be held the first Saturday in April, for the nomination of a candidate for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney for this Judicial Circuit. HIRAM T. PEACOCK, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

February 10th, 1868.

Lest any one should suppose that the worthy Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee had been guilty of the unpardonable weakness of furnishing us with a copy of the above, we deem it proper to state that it is copied from the *Bulletin*, of Thursday.

Police Report.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., Isaac Harrison forgot the injunction not to let his angry passions rise, and on some provocation from G. H. Snedeger let fly with his bunch of fives, and dislocated the face of the latter. His Honor, Mayor Coons, asked him to subscribe \$2 to the school fund and to defray the expenses of the city officers in their polite attention to his case. Harrison then got out a warrant against Snedeger, actually charging him with being drunk and disorderly which accusation, we regret to say, was fully sustained. Snedeger also subscribed \$2 for the children's benefit.

On the 10th, one Anthony Beasley plead guilty to a charge of breach of the peace, committed some three weeks since. The said Beasley had looked upon the wine when it was red and had seen through a glass dimly once or twice too often. Without the fear of the city marshal before his eyes he walked into the Hill House barbershop and commenced an assault upon Honaker, the bar keeper. Honaker is a mild tempered youth, but he forgot the principles in which he had been carefully instructed in infancy, and instead of turning the other side of his face to his adversary, he knocked him through a fine glass mirror and then belabored him in a style worthy of Heenan. In consideration of the punishment administered by Honaker, and of his confessing judgment, Mayor Coons let Beasley off with a fine of \$5 and costs Oldham, the negro barber, made Beasley pay for the mirror.

Mary Wood, alias Ann Martin, alias Canoe, Llewellyn Williams, and Nancy Spencer, were brought before his Honor on the 10th inst., on the charge of vagrancy. It appearing to the Court that these three gay damsels had no local habitation in Maysville, but were in the habit of camping out on the streets, and that their fashions appearance attracted a crowd of whites and negroes, the two first named were committed to jail in default of bail for \$100 cash. Nancy Spencer professed penitence and promised to leave the State, and thereupon she was discharged. A subscription was raised to pay her expenses back to Portsmouth, from whence she came.

On the 11th, John Joice, the wild Irishman, was brought before the Court on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. The facts were proved, and he was sent to jail in default of \$3 and costs and costs. He is still in jail.

Police Report.—On the night of Sunday, 8th inst., a little boy about ten years of age, named Hickman, a step son of George Tudor, was passing along Limestone in company with a negro girl, when the latter rang the door bell at the residence of Mr. Billstein, and then ran. Rev. Mr. Koch, who boards with Mr. Billstein, and who had been frequently annoyed by similar offenses, came out and seeing little Hickman walking away, supposed he was the culprit. He pulled Hickman into the house, and as the boy testified before the Mayor, choked him pulled his hair, and struck him over the head with a cane. In corroboration of the boy's statement there were bruises on his head. Mr. Koch did not defend the case, and the Mayor, receiving the statement of the boy as true, fined Mr. Koch \$25 and costs. It is due to this gentleman to say that he denies the statement of Hickman as the ill treatment, and that he has appealed from the Mayor's decision to the Circuit Court.

On Sunday, 15th instant, our friend H. H. Cox, who is one of the best men in the world, and who is the last man in the world to wantonly violate the law, brought his family to church, and hitched his horse to a lamp post on Court street. Henry Johnson and the Mayor passed by and waiting for Mr. Cox to appear, warned him to be at the Mayor's office on Monday. This he did, confessing judgement, and getting off with a fine of one cent and costs, in consideration of the fact that this was the first time in his life that any charge had been preferred against him. Mr. Cox considers that his religious freedom has been interfered with, and that the decision of the Mayor is equivalent to prohibiting him from religious worship unless he walks from his residence two miles in the country. When we saw him he was in low spirits, and soliloquizing thusly: "I don't consider this a free country no longer, not by no means."

The Male Trade.—The Paris Kentuckian, of the 11th says:

Thos. McClinton has left for Georgia with 80 head of mules, Geo. McIntyre with 20 head, and James Mac Miller sent a car load to the same state. Jo. Scott has returned from Red river, Louisiana, where he disposed of his mules for cattle, some three hundred head of which are now on their way to this country. Andy Wilson traded mules for peach brandy, and has the pure article for sale at Paxton & Lewis' drug store.

M. A. Cray has returned from selling a drove in Pennsylvania.

Zed. Offutt reports to us that President Johnson refused to receive his mules, saying there would be no fight, and that he sold out at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, doing as well as he could expect.

Charley Clark returned from Georgia this morning. After selling out the stock he shipped from Kentucky, he purchased other lots and sold them out at a profit. He reports the sale as improving in Georgia.

Pleasant Lilly, of Leesburg, has returned from Montgomery, Alabama. He put out a portion of his lot for shares of the crop they had to make—sold a part on credit, and a very small proportion for cash. He gives a gloomy account of affairs in Alabama.

Mr. Gudgel, former representative in the legislature from Bath county arrived from Georgia yesterday. He gave us a very favorable report of the market. He says the Georgians have gone to work in earnest—the negroes finding they must "root hog or die," are showing some disposition to return to labor.

Joseph Miller returned this afternoon from the same State and brings similar accounts. Thomas A. Dorsey returned home last week from North Carolina. The Carlisle Mercury says that he reports the money market close, but sold out his stock at fair prices, taking in exchange tobacco and apple brandy.

A negotiation is pending for the sale, by the present stockholders, of the Big Sandy railroad, western division, to responsible capitalists of the East, who contemplate finishing it immediately. We sincerely hope that these negotiations may have a favorable issue. We understand that the parties desiring to purchase said road will give ample pledges of their ability and willingness to finish the construction of the road at all hazards. Our citizens feel a deep interest in the completion of this road, and if it gets into the hands of men who can command their confidence, the city will deal liberally with them. We believe no one has any expectation that the present owners will be able to complete the road. They are few in number and cannot command the money, even if they were willing to assume so heavy a responsibility as they would be compelled to do in the running of the road. We do not desire any of them to sacrifice their interest in the road, but we hope no one of them will forget, during the negotiations, how much all north eastern Kentucky has in the speedy completion of the enterprise.—*Lex. Statesman*.

This shows that some project is really on foot looking to the completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad. Eastern capitalists feel the necessity for a shorter connection with the interior of Kentucky than that by way of Cincinnati. The cheapest way is to come through Maysville, and when the easy grades are considered the difference in time is trifling. But the owners of the Big Sandy road are wide awake and are making active efforts to bring their line into notice. We have been sleeping and taking no steps for our own road. Much valuable time has been lost. The completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy road, and the failure of the Maysville and Lexington road, would be fatal to the city. Will our movements always be characterized by inertia and lethargy?

Appointments by the Governor.—On Tuesday last, Governor Stevenson made the following appointments of tobacco inspectors and weighers in the city of Louisville, viz:

INSPECTORS.

J. D. Morris, of Christian.
A. K. Long, of Union.
W. B. Duke, of Fayette.
Benjamin Berry, of McCracken.

WEIGHERS

John L. Helm, of Hardin.
T. T. Hawkins, of Louisville.
A. A. Winchester, of Louisville.
S. B. Fields, of Adair.

Reporting to Tricks.—You will see me head an advertisement with "A Man Found Dead," or, "A War with Mexico, for the purpose of attracting attention but the true way to advertise is to be plain, as follows: "For Scrofula, or other Diseases of the Blood, use J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor. Put up in large bottles and for sale by J. J. Wood.

We would recommend our lady readers and all who love the beautiful, to call at Seaton & Blatterman's drug store and make a selection of flower seeds from the splendid stock which they have received from the well known florist, Robert Brist, of Philadelphia.

Corn Meal.—We received the other day a sample of corn flour, or very fine corn meal, from B. W. Wood, of this city. By some process it is made into a kind of sugar, and is admirably adapted for making batter cakes, muffins, etc. Call on Mr. Wood and buy some of it.

Errors will sometimes creep into the best regulated papers, and a statement published in the *Eagle* concerning Joshua B. Fitch, the representative from Lewis, did him unintentional injustice. The seat was declared vacant because he had not obtained his *quietus* six months before his election to the Legislature, and he was, therefore, ineligible to sit. Our citizens feel a deep interest in the completion of this road, and if it gets into the hands of men who can command their confidence, the city will deal liberally with them. We believe no one has any expectation that the present owners will be able to complete the road. They are few in number and cannot command the money, even if they were willing to assume so heavy a responsibility as they would be compelled to do in the running of the road. We do not desire any of them to sacrifice their interest in the road, but we hope no one of them will forget, during the negotiations, how much all north eastern Kentucky has in the speedy completion of the enterprise.—*Lex. Statesman*.

We would recommend to our merchants the wholesale dry goods house of Charles Wolff & Co., corner of Race and Pearl streets, Cincinnati. The firm is composed of four brothers, active and complete business men, who have large means, which is used to the advantage of customers. They were enabled to buy early a large and full supply of domestic and other goods, in anticipation of a rise in prices, and at present they are prepared every day to show their customers a fresh lot of goods at little lower figures than over cautious neighbors. Messrs. Wolff & Co. are men of great integrity and ability. Chas. Wolff, the senior member, was President of the United States Sabbath School convention last year, and his efficiency in that capacity well pleased the vast number present that he was elected unanimously for the same position the coming year.

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STATE NEWS.

The County Convention.—Mr. Editor: I see a call in the *Bulletin* from the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for a County Convention to select delegates for the Convention that meets in May to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge.

We Democrats of Mayslick don't think things are assuming the proper shape.

According to Democratic usage, a county convention should be composed of delegates from the different precincts in the county, sent by the people of their respective precincts.

Now we Democrats of Mayslick are not afraid to risk either the Democracy or the capacity of Judge Andrews; therefore we are almost unanimously Andrews men.

No do we intend here to submit to having delegates appointed for this precinct by any Chairman of that Convention.

We don't wish to be discordant, but things must be done on the square.

A DEMOCRAT.

A Bath County correspondent of the Mt. Sterling *Sentinel* writes as follows to that paper:

"Our people are much excited over the proposed completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, and will doubtless use their best endeavors to have it made. We have a county abounding in mineral wealth, especially iron ore of the best quality and acres of valuable timber."

Every day we receive some intimation of projects for the completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. The owners of that road and the people along the line are using every exertion to push it forward. But after all the trouble taken last fall and winter, there seems to be an unaccountable slowness in promoting our own enterprise. Instead of exertions to push it forward, every energy has been used to hamper, cripple, and retard its progress. Our business men see and know that their trade will be ruined by the failure of our road, and the building of the Lexington and Big Sandy Road.

Distillery.—Several weeks since Messrs. John M. Duke & Co. commenced operating with their distillery on the property of Pogue, Duke & Co. They use Dayton's patent still. We do not understand the precise principle upon which the still is made, but we learn that it possesses many advantages over any other ever invented. The firm uses the best selected grain, avoiding every practice that could injure the quality of the distillation. Their whisky has not yet the age upon which judgment can be pronounced, but those who are acquainted with such matters say that it is of the finest quality. It is expected that when the whisky gains age it will take rank in every respect with the best brands of old Bourbon. It is equal to Bourbon whisky in purity as well as in aroma. If whisky must be taken, we are decidedly for a good and pure article.

Our Flemingsburg Packet.—In order that our Flemingsburg subscribers might get the *Eagle* on the evening of its publication, we have been in the habit of sending the package by the afternoon omnibus. The postmaster writes us that it is usually left at the tavern instead of being carried to the post office, and that the papers are frequently taken by parties who have no right to them. We have not been aware of this practice, but supposed the packages were left at the post office. Hereafter it will be placed in the mail, and our subscribers will receive their papers regularly every Wednesday morning. We regret that our effort to get the paper to them earlier has not resulted satisfactorily.

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the head with his pistol. Harrison, in the meantime struck Current with a rock under left the eye, inflicting a rather ugly injury. By this time a large crowd of bystanders had gathered, who interfered and separated the parties. Fortunately none of Current's shots took effect. Both parties were at once arrested, and, as we write, the trial is progressing.—*Paris Citizen*.

Unconstitutional Laws—Opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the Case of Maryland vs. Madison.

The question whether an act repugnant to the Constitution can become a law of the land, is one deeply interesting to the United States, but, however, not of an intricacy proportioned to the interest. It seems only necessary to recognize certain principles, supposed to have been long and well-established to decide it.

That the people have an original right to establish, for their future government, such principles as, in their opinion, shall most conduce to their own happiness, is a truth on which the whole fabric of our government is erected. The exercise of this original right is a very great exertion; nor can it ought to be frequently repeated. The principles, therefore, so established, are deemed fundamental. And as the authority from which they proceed is supreme, and can seldom act, they are designed to be permanent.

The original and supreme power organizes the several states, and confers upon different departments their respective powers. It may either stop here, or establish certain limits not to be transcended by those departments.

The government of the United States is of the latter description. The powers of the Legislature are defined and limited, and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if those limits may, at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished, if those limits do not confine the persons on whom they are imposed, and if acts prohibited and acts allowed are of equal force. It is a principle, also, that the Constitution controls the Legislature, not the Legislature the Constitution.

If the former part of the alternative be true, then a Legislative act contrary to the Constitution is not law; if the latter part be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts on the part of the people to limit a power in its own nature illimitable.

Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and, consequently, the theory of every such government must be that an act of the Legislature, repugnant to the Constitution, is void.

If the latter part of the alternative be true, then a Legislative act contrary to the Constitution is not law; if the latter part be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts on the part of the people to limit a power in its own nature illimitable.

Between these alternatives there is no middle ground. The Constitution is either a superior law, common to all the states, and the supreme law of the land, or it is not. If it is not, then written constitutions are absurd attempts on the part of the people to limit a power in its own nature illimitable.

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